

disposal. Therefore, no operation and maintenance activities are required.

Although the remedial action was completed in April of 1988, the monitoring wells installed and utilized during the RI had to be properly abandoned prior to deletion of the Site from the NPL. In the spring of 1995, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District was tasked under an interagency agreement with EPA to properly abandon all monitoring wells except those which Jefferson County chose to retain for use in monitoring the groundwater in the vicinity of its solid waste landfill. This work was completed in June of 1995. On August 24, 1995, EPA accepted the Corps of Engineers' report entitled "Closure Report: Abandonment of Monitoring Wells, Leetown Pesticides Superfund Site, Leetown West Virginia" as a final document.

EPA is required to review remedial actions every five years if hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unrestricted exposure and unlimited use. Since neither of these conditions exists at this Site, further five-year reviews are not warranted and will not be conducted.

C. Conclusion

The NCP at 40 CFR 300.425(e)(ii) provides that EPA may delete a site from the NPL if "all appropriate Fund-financed response under CERCLA has been implemented, and no further action by responsible parties is appropriate." EPA, with the concurrence of the State of West Virginia, believes that this criterion for deletion has been met. Therefore, EPA is proposing deletion of this Site from the NPL. Documents supporting this action are available in the Site information repositories listed previously in this document.

Dated: June 4, 1996.

Stanley L. Laskowski,

Acting Regional Administrator, U.S. EPA Region III.

[FR Doc. 96-14911 Filed 6-13-96; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 571

[Docket 87-10; Notice 8]

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Power-Operated Window, Partition, and Roof Panel Systems; Correction

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; DOT.

ACTION: Correction.

SUMMARY: In Docket 87-10, Notice 6, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, beginning on page 28124 in the issue of Tuesday, June 4, 1996, make the following correction:

On page 28124 in the second column, 25th line, change the words "Notice 6" to "Notice 7."

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 322, 30111, 30115, 30117, and 30166; delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.50.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Paul Atelsek, Office of the Chief Counsel, NCC-20, telephone (202) 366-2992.

Issued: June 10, 1996.

Barry Felrice,

Associate Administrator for Safety Performance Standards.

[FR Doc. 96-15069 Filed 6-13-96; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AD91

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Proposed Rule To Remove the Plant *Echinocereus lloydii* (Lloyd's Hedgehog Cactus) from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Plants

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended, proposes to remove the plant *Echinocereus lloydii* (Lloyd's hedgehog cactus) from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Plants. Lloyd's hedgehog cactus was listed as endangered on October 26, 1979, due to threats of collection and highway

projects. Recent evidence indicates that Lloyd's hedgehog cactus is not a distinct species but rather a hybrid. Therefore, Lloyd's hedgehog cactus does not qualify for protection under the Act.

DATES: Comments from all interested parties must be received by August 13, 1996. Public hearing requests must be received by July 29, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Comments and materials concerning this proposal should be sent to the Field Supervisor, Ecological Services Austin Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 10711 Burnet Road, Suite 200, Hartland Bank Building, Austin, Texas 78758.

Comments and materials received will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kathryn Kennedy or Elizabeth Materna, (see ADDRESSES section) (telephone 512/490-0057; facsimile 512/490-0974).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Echinocereus lloydii (Lloyd's hedgehog cactus), a member of the cactus family, was first collected by F.E. Lloyd in 1922 and was named in his honor by Britton and Rose (1937). The first plants collected by Mr. Lloyd were from near Fort Stockton, Pecos County, Texas (Weniger 1970).

Lloyd's hedgehog cactus is a cylindrical cactus with one to several stems up to about 20 centimeters (cm) (8 inches (in)) long and 10 cm (4 in) in diameter. The flowers vary from lavender to magenta in color, are about 5 cm (2 in) in diameter, and form mature fruits that are green, tinged with pink or orange when ripe (Correll and Johnston 1979, Poole and Riskind 1987).

Lloyd's hedgehog cactus is known from Brewster, Culberson, Pecos, and Presidio Counties in Texas as well as from Eddy County in New Mexico. It has also been reported from the state of Chihuahua in Mexico. Currently fewer than 15 localities are known from the U.S., most occurring on private lands. These cacti occur in the shrub and brush rangeland of the Chihuahuan Desert, and are usually found associated with *Agave lecheguilla* (lechuguilla), *Prosopis glandulosa* (mesquite), *Larrea tridentata* (creosote bush), *Flourensia cernua* (tarbush), *Viguiera stenoloba* (skeleton-leaf goldeneye), and various cacti (*Opuntia* sp., *Echinocereus* sp., *Echinocactus* sp., and *Coryphantha* sp.) (Poole and Riskind 1987).

Lloyd's hedgehog cactus is usually found on limestone with occasional weathered metamorphic rock. The cacti grow on sandy, gravelly, or rocky soils